## A BAPTIST BRIGGS CASE.

DR. SCHMIDT FORCED OUT OF HAM ILTON 3HEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Recommended for Removal and Practically Diemissed Without a Trial or Hearing. and Upon No Specific Charge, Illa Friends Declare-His Acceptance of the Higher Critteton the Real Cause or Itts Removal-First Big Hereny Controversy Among the Bantists-Dr. Schmidt Goes to Cornell University.

HANILTON, N. Y., Sept. 18.-The announcement which was made last week that Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt had quitted the chair of Semitic languages in the theological seminary of Colgate University to accept a similar place in Cornell University marked what some of the authorities of the institution hoped would be the last phase of a struggle which has been go ing on here for several years, and which for bitterness and personal feeling and jealousies is one of the most remarkable in Baptist annals. The announcement served notice on the opponents of Prof. Schmidt that they had triumphed at last, but that in the very hour of victory they had met with signal defeat. They had succeeded in forcing him out of Colgate, but immediately

It is the story of the Briggs case over again.

except that this time the alleged here tic is a Baptist instead of a Presbyterian. For several years the contest has been going on. The opponents of Schmidt and the authorities of the university hoped that it would end when the Professor' connection with the seminary was severed, but the manner in which that fact was accomplished seems to have been the only thing which would rouse the friends of Prof. Schmidt to decisive and appressive action and as a result a storm is gathering which will burst before long with greater fury than any such disturbance ever before known in the Baptist denom-ination. Desperate efforts have been made by those who stirred up the trouble to hush it up now that their first efforts have succeeded beyond their expectations. Complimentary no-tices of Prof. Schmidt's transfer to Cornell have appeared in some c' .he Baptist publications. which practically, without exception, have glossed over the real state of affairs in the endeavor to make it appear that all was sero : a. Eut the friends of the ousted professor are a nu-merous and too strong and too influential a let the matter drop, and they insist that the causes and course of the long struggle shall be made known, so that it may be determined decisively on which side lie justice and the right. They contend that he was forced out of his viace unjustly and illegally, upon no definite charge, and without any semblance of a trial whatever, much less a fair one, and that the metheds employed to compass this end were unjust

Prof. Schmidt came to Colgate twelve years ago in the closing years of the administration of President Ebenezer Dodge to study under that famous Baptist theologian. He had previously devoted himself to advanced scientific work in the University of Stockholm, where he studied under Sonya Kovalewsky. He was gradusted from the seminary here in 1887, and the next year was called to Hamilton as associate professor of Semitic languages. He spent 1890 at the University of Berlin studying Ethiopic, Arabic, and Assyrian, and on his return to the seminary was made full professor of Semitic languages and literature. His chair in the seminary was provided for by the Dodge memorial fund, given by Mr. James B. Colgate of New York. In his letter to the trustees of the university announcing the gift of \$1,000,000 to estab-lish the Dodge memorial fund Mr. Colgate said:

and dishonorable and in some cases dishonest. COLGATE'S LETTER OF GIFT.

sity announcing the gift of \$1.000,000 to establish the Dodge memoriai fund Mr. Colgate said:

"Whatever the personal belief of those who
may bereafter fill your places. I do not see how,
as honorable men, they can expend the income
of the Dodge memorial fund for other purposes
than the development of this university along
the lines marked out for it by him. So long as
the memory of his life and character is retained
I am confident that this university will continue to be, in the true sense of the term, a Baptist university; a university where the ruling
purpose is to discover and teach truth in order
that it may be fearlessly, yet reverently, followed wherever it may lead.

"It is my earnest wish that the attention of
the students, at all stages of their course, may
be called to the teachings of our Saviour as recorded in the gosnels as distinguished from the
interpretation of these teachings by men, as
embodied increeds, catechisms, articles of faith,
and denominational dogmas."

It is interesting to note the language of this
letter in view of the subsequent developments.
Prof. Schmidt was one of the favorite pupils of
Dr. Dodge, who apparently recognized in the
young man the promise of remarkable ability,
which his late work has foinlied. It was in
this instruction from Dr. Dodge that Prof.
Schmidt laid the foundations upon which he
was enabled later to build into the higher light
of the newer Hiblical criticism the structure

of the newer Biblical criticism the structure which aroused the antagonisms of his colleagues and brought about the struggle which has just

and brought about the struggle which has just culminated.

The result was immediate. In an institution of this kind, where broad learning and deep research were not the attributes of all the professors, he began at once to take front rank. His resultation was not confined to the Chenango Valley, and he began to be known as one of the ablest men and best thinkers in the theological seminary, although one of the youngest. Then the trouble began, Gradually it began to be bruited about that Schmidt was coing too far in pursuit of the higher light. There were whispered accusations of heresy, and then one commencement a committee was appointed by the Board of the Education Society to examine Prof. Schmidt as to his beliefs. The Baptists have no prescribed creed binding their members and to which the seminary professors are required to subscribe, and so no definite charge of heresy was made against the suspected professor. He satisfied the examining committee and supposed that the matter would drop there.

LOYD'S OPPOSITION. LOYD'S OPPOSITION.

against the suspected professor. He satisfied the examining committee and supposed that the matter would drop there.

LOYD'S oppositions.

But it didn't. President Dodge had died, and ewing to the fallure of the Board of Trustees to elect a successor a great deal of the practical management of the seminary devolved upon Dr. Hinton S. Loyd. Secretary of the Board of Education. The Hamilton Theological Seminary was the first of the institutions now united ander the corporate name of Colgate University. It was founded by the Baptist Education Society, and when it was surged into the university the society retained certain elements of control. Its support is in a measure derived from contributions by Baptist churches through the Education Society. These contributions are supposed to be largely the result of the work of Dr. Loyd. When he took a hand in the opposition to Prof. Schmidt these contributions became of opposition in the churches to the teachings of Prof. Schmidt. Prof. Schmidt: This was effective opposition when the finances of the seminary were in a none too presperous condition.

Committees of examination for Prof. Schmidt was also developed. Arthur Jones, Professor of Homilettles, was particularly disturbed, and Dr. Spiresier human, dean of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dean of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dean of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the ment of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the seminary rate Dr. Burnham dock along large of the seminary leads to the submission of formal charges and went abroad for further study. The interesting part of Dr. Burnham each of lean

conducive to a saving faith in Christ and Bourishing the spiritual life.

"2. You do not admit the inspiration of the
writers of the Scriptures.

"This statement is not true. I not only admit,
but glasdly and gratefully recognize the inspiration of the writers of the Scriptures. I believe
that they spoke as they were moved by the
Holy Ghost. In reading the Scriptures I find
that this inspiration varied in intensity in different epochs, men, and books, and that God
did not so inspire them as to remove from their
minds erroneous concentions of the universe,
prevent them from mistakes in recording past
history, keep them from errors in predicting
the future, or restain them from expressing
moral sentliments and religious ideas destined
in the course of divine revelation to be superseeded by nobler sentiments and true religious
thoughts. But I also find that the spirit of
God led the writers of the Bible to ever clearer
views concerning God and man and human
duty and destiny, and in this progressiva unfolding of the truin in ancient Israel I see the
crowning proof of the inspiration of these holy
men of old.

"HE DIVINITY OF CHEEST." THE DIVINITY OF CHRIST.

men of old.

"3. You do not believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ, except as all men are, in a sense divine. This statement isnot trife. I believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ. In Him I see God manifested in the flesh, the most perfect union of the human and the divine, the realization of an unique relationship to God as son to father, God's true Messlah. He is my teacher, and I have found His words to be spirit and life; He is my Master, and I have experienced that His yoke is easy and His burden light; He is my Redeemer, and His life and death have given me assurance of parilon, grace, and victory over sin. With this conception of Him, it is impossible for me to think that all men are divine in the same sense in which He is divine. In Him, and by virtue of likeness to Him in life and character wrought by the divine spirit, I believe that sons of men may become sons of God and bartakers of the divine nature. But even in relation to these He will, according to my belief, remain forever preëmiment, the first-born of many brotheren, the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

"A type do not believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

"This statement is not true. I believe that

ren, the Way, the Truth, and the life.

"4. You do not believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

"This statement is not true. I believe that Jesus Christ has been raised from the dead, and that he has manifested himself alive to his disciples. As to the resurrection of the body the words of Jesus to the Saiducces and the teaching of Irath have led me to believe that it is not a material, but a spiritual body.

"5. You reject entirely the supernatural and miraculous in Scripture.

"This statement does not express my attitude. As to the supernatural I believe that God is not only immanent in nature, but also transcends nature and that he acts in and upon nature with absolute freedom and in absolute harmony with the laws of His own being and activity. The Scriptures contain accounts of miraculous events seemingly subversive of mature's order. I believe that many of these record works of power wrought by God through man and wonderful occurrences in nature that have actually taken place though they cannot as yet be explained, but that none of them records a real violation or suspension of the laws of the universe in which I see the expressions of the hoty, perfect, and unchangeable will of God.

"6. Your views of the ordinances differ from those generally held by the Baptist denomination.

"This statement as it stands is not true. As to

"This statement as it stands is not true. As to the manner of administering baptism, the proper subjects of captism, and the significance of the rite, I am conscience of no such difference; nor in regard to the manner of administering the Lord's Supper, or the significance of this ordinance. In reference to the proper participants in the Supper, I am in sympathy with those Baptists who hold that all who love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity have aright to eat and drink in memory of Ilis death. I would emphasize the symbolic, didactic, and voluntary character of both ordinances.

"These statements are not true. I accept the Scripture canon as generally accepted by the Baptists: I believe in the inspiration of the writers of the Scriptures: I believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ: I reject only the conception of the initials that would make it a violation of the laws of nature; my views of the ordinances do not differ from those generally held by the Baptists, except on one point, on which I still find myself in agreement with a large number of Baptists at home and abroad.

THE REAL ISSUE. on. "This statement as it stands is not true. As to

THE REAL ISSUE.
"But while I feel grateful for the opportunity "But while I feelgrateful for the opportunity of repudiating or correcting statements concerning my beliefs which should never have been made, because they are false and misleading, I have no desire to evade or disguise the real issue. It is swident that the questions to be determined by your honorable Board and by the trustees of Coigate University are in reality these whether there is room in the Baptist denomination for a consistent application of scientific brinciples in the interpretation of the Bible and for the progressive theology to which it invariably leads, and what is the true conception of the duty of a theological professor in a Baptist seminary. As to the first question, my attitude is well known. I believe that to interpret conscientiously the Bible according to the well-established canons of textual, literary, and historical criticism is to render it not only more intelligible and more widely known, but a richer treasury of spiritual experience, a safer guide in religious things, a sweeter comforter and a truer word of God to man than it has ever been; and that to interpret faithfuily the character and will of God in the light of all His manifestations of Himself, and in the truest terms of our present knowledge, is to bring the Heavenly Father nearer to His children and to make their fellowship with Him more real.

"In regard to the second question, I believe

His children and to make their fellowship with Him more real.

"In regard to the second question, I believe that my supreme duty as a teacher in a theological seminary supported by Haptists is rightly to seek for the truth and rightly to communicate the truth. In order to be a faithful teacher I must be a faithful student; in order to inspire others to become earnest seekers after truth I must myself set them a daily example of honest, fearless, painstaking labor for its possession; in order to help others rightly to set forth the word of truth I must live such a life, show such a disposition, present the truth I find in such unfegned love as to approxy myself to God and

fearless, painstaking labor for its possession; in order to help others rightly to set forth the word of truth I must live such a life, show such a disposition, present the truth I find in such unfeigned love as to approve myself to God and commend myself to their consciences. In so doing I believe that I discharge also in the truest manner my duty to the denomination, prove my loyalty to its position in the past, meet most faithfully its present needs in view of the growing demands of the future, justify the confidence of those whose occupations in life give them less time and competency and obligation to investigate for themselves, make the most henorable returns to those who lovingir have ministered to my necessities, contribute most effectively toward making the seminary a place for devout, honest, scholarly research, a school of Jesus Christ, and help to prepare true lenders of men, teachers taught of God and rendy to render the best service to their own generation. "I hold not myself perfect, and an conscious of many errors and shortcomings, but the Lird is my witness how indefstigably, how carefully, how unselfishly, with what a reden desire to know the truth, and with what tender affection for my students, my colleagues, my aima mater, and my denomination I have endeavored to fulli my duty."

DR. SCHMIDT'S REMOVAL.

It had evidently been intended before the receipt of Prof. Schmidt's reply to Mr. Colgate's letter to take his case before the Education Society Board, with a recommendation for his removal. The Society and University Boards appoint a joint committee of three each, under the compact by which the seminary was merged into the university, which acts in matters referring to the seminary. At the inceting of the Education Society is mediated because the content of the seminary has merged into the university, which acts in matters referring to the seminary. At the inceting of the Education Society is mediated because the winder seminary in order that they mich her proposed to the fundary of the lig

Education Society, advised me in consequence of this action immediately to seek for a position elsewhere, but assured me that it was the custom of the university to consider a professor as engaged for the coming year, if no action had been taken in commencement week terminating his relations with the university, and no notice had then been served upon him.

"As a reply to my inquiry in reference to the actions of your Board or of its Executive Committee, on which the notification was based, I received the following statement:

New York, July 1, 1896.

As a reply to my inquiry in reference to the artions of your Board of of its Executive Committee, on which the notification was based, I received the following statement:

Dr. Nathaniel Schmidt, Homellow, N. J., 1890.

Dr. Nathaniel Schmidt, Homellow, J. J., 1890.

Dr. Nathaniel Schmidt, Homellow, J. J., 1890.

Holizago I find your lengthes, the 2th built, replying to your languiries, I beg to say that my letter of June 22d was intended to confirm what I said to you in a conversation in Hamilton on the morning of the loth uit. As I understand, professors, the confirm of the said to you in a conversation in Hamilton on the morning of the loth uit. As I understand, professors, the women the morning of the loth uit. As I understand, professors, the contract is the work of the party gives notice to the contrary within a reasonable time before the expiration of the salary year, it is mutually understood that the contract is sidely in the contract is sidely in the contract state in the contract within the contract except upon such conditions as are usual in such cases. The time at which such notification should be given has been fixed in our institution by custom and precedent as continencen in weez, the and you herefore, as the John committee of pour relations with the university, and directed its secretary to make the same report forthwith to the kacuation society recommending the secretance of your relations with the university, and directed its secretary to make the same report forthwith to the kacuation with the university hours and in the same rate as hereiofore.

It understand correctly the effect of this committee of the University Hourd would not meet for some time to consider the recommendation of the Education Society, and the report of this committee and the same rate as hereiofore.

If it understand correctly the effect

DECLARES THE DISMISSAL ILLEGAL.

Jas. C. Colbarr, Secretary of the University.

DECLARES THE DISMISSAL HAEGAL.

"The dismissal, of which by these official communications I have been notified appears to mellegal. The relations between the university and its professors, looked at solely in their legal aspect, are set forth with sufficient clearness, so far as the present case is concerned, in the letter of July 1, 1896, given above. This statement of your Secretary plainly shows that I have been deprived of my position as professor of Semitic languages and literatures in the Theological Seminary and the College of Colgate University in defiance of law and precedent. Without the notice customary in such instances and rightfully to be expected, i have been suddenly removed from a postnot held by annual appointment, but with the permanency during good behavior obtaining in the case of full professorships. Although no action was taken by your Board during the last commencement week touching my status as a professor, and no notice was then served upon me, I have subsequently been notified by your Secretary in an official manner that the university cannot renew its contract with me as a professor for the ensuing year. Thus I have been divosted of the rights and privileges accorded by law and prevailing custom to a professor in your university, without a cause being assigned or any charges being preferred and proven, and without a hearing or any opportunity for explanation and defence.

sity, without a cause being assigned or any charges being preferred and proven, and without a hearing or any opportunity for explanation and defence.

"Nevertheless, in view of the evident desire on the part of those chiefly responsible for the present policy of the university that my relations with the institution be severed. I am willing to waive my legal rights to a continuance in office until August, 1897, and to assume that the contract between the university and myself may expire before that date.
"Your Secretary contemplated the possibility that, even without an engagement as professor for the ensuing year, I might continue to discharge the functions of my department until such time as the Board should see fit to act upon the request of the Education Society. He informed me that, in the event of my doing so, my salary would be paid at the same rate as heretofore. But he also notified me that by such a course I should expose my-self to eviction at any moment, without further warning, and with a forfeiture of the remainder of the year's salary.

"Such a position in lieu of my regular profes."

with a forfeiture of the remainder of the year's saiary.

"Such a position, in lieu of my regular professorship. I readily perceived would only with difficulty comport with proper self-respect, and would scarcely be safe as a precedent or justifiable in view of my obligations as a man and a scholar. Even an unakfilled laborer would justly hesitate to begin his day's work upon such conditions, not knowing in which hour he and his might be turned into the street.

"It seemed right to me, however, that sufficient time should be given the President and trustees of the university, if they were so disposed, to take such action as would tend to remove the causes of just complaint against the instintion. I have, therefore, been willing temporarily to causes of just complaint against the institution. I have, therefore, been willing temporarily to accept the situation in which the official communications place me, and to assume, agreeably to them, that the contract between the university and miself may expire at any time before the end of the fiscal year 1896-1897 at the option of either party, without further notice, and with the cessation of mutual obligations upon the day the relations are actually terminated.

WRONGS NOT RIGHTED. "But since neither your Board nor the President of the university nor any other person by nuthority has taken any steps toward right in the wrongs committed, or manifested any ing position to do so, or given me any assurancedisof just and fair treatment, a reconsideration of the case or a reversal of the policy adopted. I now find that a continued connection with the university, even for the purpose of protecting its good name, would probably be as hopeless and dishonorable as, under any circumstances, humiliating. stances, humiliating.
"I have never cherished any desire for a more

hopeless and dishonorable as, under any circumstances, humiliating.

"I have never cherished any desire for a more advantageous position than that offered me by your Board. Satisfied with my conditions, my colleagues, and my students, my one ambition has been to meet my present obligations as faithfully as possible. It has never seemed to me essential or even desirable that all my colleagues should share my views of life, or that mine should accord with theirs. I have thought it possible that in loving intercourse one might learn from the other, and that the presence of different inlinds on the teaching staff, each striving in sincerly for the truth, would guarantee to the student opportunities for examining important religious questions from more than one point of view. I have, therefore, been supremely anxious only that my own work should be done with utmost diligence and fidelity to the truth. I have been we aware that my convictions concraining the Bible and list contents are in closer agreement with the conclusions reached by the maturest Christian scholarships of the age than with the traditional opinions still albeined to by many in our churches. Yet this has only deepened my sense of the need of faithful instruction, and emphasized my duty to remain at my post. At no time have I been able, with a clear conscience, to assume myself the responsibility for a railraily different type of teaching by resiming my chair. Now this responsibility rests with others.

"Though rejected as a laborer in the field where I had looped to do my life's work, there

"Though rejected as a laborer in the field where I had hoped to do my life's work, there comes to me, by a generous I rovidence, the assurance that I am not rejected as a workman by film who, better than some of His servants, knows the pressing religious needs of the age in which we live. I have to-day been notified of an appointment as Professor of Semitic Languages in Corneil University, and take this earliest opportunity to inform you that, by the acceptance of this position, my relations with Coigate University will this, the third day of September, 1890, de facto terminate.

"In so doing, not only to protect my own character, but also in the interest of those who shall come after me, I desire here to set down some of the exceptions I take to the recent proceedings against me:

"I. The Education Society, in exercising its rightful privilege of recommending the removal

Schmidt's direction, and altogether this collisions of the submits of the second process. The new joint of the submits of the second process of the submits of formal charges and the following the submits of the submits of formal charges and the submits of the submits of formal charges and the submits of the submits of formal charges and the submits of the submits

once to institute such action as will result in the immediate removal or the causes of complaint and the accompanying communications do not meet this perpose. The request itself is vague and seems to imply the removal of more than one officer. The resolution of the Breems and Tioga Association, as to the effect of certain teachings in our seminary poon the life of our churches, referred to, but not presented to your Board, and the general reflections of Mr. Mason's letter, which was read to your Board, strengthen this impression.

"Mr. Mason's communication, which in fis main part purports to be a repert of lectures delivered by me. While no doubt made in good faith, is confessedly based on memory and not even on notes taken at the time, gives no statement of mine in my own words, ascribes to me numerous statements which I have never made and which are absolutely false; exaggrates, and misrepresseds utterances really made by suppressing the complementary truths stated, and from its very nature should not be allowed, unverified and without cross-examination, as evidence by a body desirous to judge the cave upon its own merits. THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

evidence by a body desirous to judge the case upon its own merits.

THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

"2. Your Board, in meeting this request of the Education Society for immediate action, at once proceeded to declare the places of Prof. A. S. Hickmore, Ph. D., and the Rev. Harry M. Sanders, D. D., on the joint committee vacant, on the ground that it was impossible for them to act on account of absence, and to sleet the Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., and the Rev. A. C. Osborn, D. D., to taxe their places. By this action your Board failed in justice to Prof. Bickmore, in courtesy to Dr. Sanders, whose term of office as a trustee had expired, but who had already been redirected when this action was taken, and in equity to those who saw in the retention of these gentlemen on this committee a guarantee of fair treatment. I take exception to this removal from the joint committee of men in whose uprightness and imparitality both parties reposed perfect confidered, and the substitution of men avowedly hostile to my interests. Your Board failed to consider the insufficiency of the reason assigned for such a change of the committee. Yet it is evident that no committee could without culpable neglect of duty take immediate action upon the vague and unproved allegations of the pre-liminary request and its accompanying communications, waiving an actual investigation of the facts upon the basis of definite charges. I rurther take exception to the failure of your licard, at such a crisis in the history of the institution, to meet and to take such action as would protect the good name and reputation of the university.

"3. The joint committee, in accepting and discharging the task assigned to it by the comp. Vi. nuterly failed to do its duty. It made no request for definite charges and entered upon negation for the desired removal of the professor, it took no pains to read his publications of otherwise ascertain his views, to take testimony concerning his teaching and verify it, or to grant him a hearing and an opportunity for defence. It

not possessed by him, since the law of the land would stamp such action as illegal and grant the professor his year's salary.

not possessed by him, since the law of the land would stamp such action as illegal and grant the professor his year's salary.

BURNHAM'S RESIGNATION.

"5. The Executive Committee on May 14, 1896, accepted the withdrawal of Prof. Burniam's resignation upon the terms stated in his letter of March 18, 1898, These terms were that the Executive Committee assure him that "it is the view and purpose of the trustees of the university that the views and teaching of the members of the seminary faculty shall be in harmony with the trutts held tundamental by the Haptist denomination." The Executive Committee falled to consider these terms in the light of Prof. Burnham's resignation. This resignation was avowedly tendered to your Board in June, 1895, because of its fallure at that time to take steps toward dismissing on the charge of heresy a professor who heartly agreed with Prof. Burnham in the acceptance of some of the results of the higher criticism of the Bible, but was unable to extend this agreement to every point of Biblical interpretation.

"What the means may have been by which on the 14th of March, 1806, the withdrawal of Prof. Burnham's resignation, which until then had been imporsible, suddenly became possible, I do not know. But the Executive Committee acted unadvisedly in committing your Board by pledges, which, under the circumstances, and to Prof. Burnham's mind, must, of necessity, imply his right to have any member of the seminary faculty whom he might choose to designate as a heretic either summarily dismissed or, at the beat, tried by some standards your Board would have to set up. By this action the Executive Committee has not only prejudiced my own case, but also endangered the position of every member of the seminary faculty whom he might choose to designate as a heretic either summarily dismissed or, at the beat, tried by some standards your Board would have to set up. By this action the Executive Committee has not only prejudiced my own case, but also endangered the position of every member of the

ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL THE ISSUE. "6. The attempt to conceal the real cause of this dismissal is, in my judgment, unjust and injurious. To myself and to those interested in my removal there can be no doubt as to the cause. I follow the methods of Biblical interpretation scientific students the world overbave adopted, and I accept and teach the contact the feets leads cause. I follow the methods of Biblical in serpretation scientific students the world over have adopted, and I accept and teach the condusions to which my study of the facts leads me. This is the reason for the desire of the Edcation Society to sever my relations with the university. Soon after the death of President Dodge, in 1890, the opposition to my teaching voiced itself in a letter sent to me while in Germany by the Rev. Hinton S. Loyd, D. D. the Secretary of the Education Society. Since then committees and representatives of the Education Society have annually examined my theological beliefs and views concerning the Bible. These committees have never touched upon any other complaint than that of heresy. In May, 1895, the President of the Education Society forwarded to me six definite charges in reference to my doctrinal position which had been placed into his hands. Prof. Arthur Jones, D. D., informed me that he would be forced to resign on account of my views, if I continued to teach. Prof. Sylvester Burnham, D. D., actually did resign, because your Board falled to remove me on a charge of heresy. The request received by your Board while in session suggests, without definitely stating it, that my removal is desired because of my religious convictions and my teaching.

"This being the case, there is neither kindness to me nor justice in now declining to make a definite charge. A professor dismissed without the assignment of a house goes forth discredited, and the world is left free to cast its reflections upon his personal character, his scholarship, or his capacity as a teacher, unless it chances to hear his own word and chooses to believe it, By a jusier treatment on the part of the university authorities I should have been relieved of the painful necessity of permitting the case to be submitted to the judgment of the world.

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the paintiti necessity of primitting the case to be submitted to the judgment of the world.

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The course of the world have been to accompany its request for my removal with definite charges of heresy based on my own printed publications or public utterances. Instead of packing the joint committee, it would have been fair to continue the old committee, which was acceptable to all parties concerned instead of hurrisdly presenting a report without previous examination of the case, it would have been the right thing for the joint committee to investigate the charges preferred against the accused Professor, granting him an opportunity of explanation and defence. Instead of committing your losard beforehand to a dangerous policy, it would have been wise for the Executive Committee to leave Prof. Hurnham's resignation upon the table until he should indicate whether or not he would be willing to resume his work without piedges affecting the position of his colleagues. Instead of assuming an authority not legally balonging to him, it would have been just for the Secretary of your Beard to defer the serving of a notice of disminsal upon me until your Heard had taken some action authorizing it. Instead of allowing the university to be compromised by irregular and unauthorizing it. Instead of allowing the university to be compromised by irregular and unauthorizing it. Instead of allowing the university to be compromised by irregular and causinosomy of the case, to repudiate the official communications of the Secretary, to make a formal demand upon the Education Society of the reasons for its recommendation to instruct its committee to investigate the charges preferred, and to await the results of such investigations, the purpose itself is even more deplorable. The very desire to silence by viocince honest criticism that cannot be met by arguments, to crush the spirit of free inquiry which leads away

NO BAPTIST CREED. "As a professor in your university I have never been requested to subscribe to a creed. As a member of the Saptist denomination I know of no collectatical authority that can settle for

me the authorship of the Pers atouch or the historical accuracy of this book of Jonah. Much historical accuracy of the search of the product of

BURNHAM COMING BACK. Since Dr. Schmidt sent this letter to the Board the statement concerning Dr. Burnham's resignation and its withdrawal has been denied by James C. (Volgate, who says he has documentary evidence that Dr. Schmidt's atatement is incor. ect. It is nevertheless the fact that Dr. Burnham told a man in Hamilton that his resignation had been handed to Mr. Colgate. He had been one of the mest active in urging the removal of Prof. Schmidt, but in this conversation be declared that his resignation was made on account of three other professors. Now that Schmidt is out, Burnham is coming back.

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coming back.

Friends of Dr. Schmidt in this city were not
prepared vesterday to discuss his case further
than to say that a gross injustice had been done
him. The Rev. Leigh by Williams, pastor of
the Amity Baptist Church in West Fifty-fourth
street, and the Rev. Wilter Rauschenbusch,
pastor of the Second German Baptist Church
in West Forty-third strest, are preparing a
statement which will be submitted to the
various associations accompanied by a vigorous
prutest. Mr. Williams said yesterday that Dr.
Schmidt is one of the ablest men in the Baptist
denomination, and that the position he nas
taken has found a wide acceptaires. All of
take up the cudgels, and there is great likelihood that the conservative Baptishs who do not
accept the higher criticism will have plenty to
de looking after their own edifices.

Dr. Schmidt is a member of the Society of
Biblical Literature and Exagesis and of the
American Oriental Society. He is one of three
American scholars who have been associated in
the publication by Prof. Chepne of Oxford University of a new Hebrew lexicon. He has nublished several books, among them being "The
Character of Christ's Last Mesi," 1892: "The
Relation of Christianity to Heathen Religions,"
1892: "Maranath," 1895, and "The External
Evidence of the Exodus," 1895.

CONNECLING WITH THE HYDRANT. Quick Work. Done Here as in All the Other The connection of the fire engine with the

hydrant is made with marvellous celerity. The engineer rides to the fire standing in the ash pan of the engine. As the engine comes alongside the hydraid, he takes a wrench from the ash pan, jurios to the ground, and begins to pull the h drant connections, a smaller suction pipe use. in first-alarm fires, out of the piace in which it is carried, inside the larger suction pipe. The hydrant connection is eight feet long, and weighs sixty pounds. It is two and a half inches in diameter inside at the end that is attached to the bydrant, and four and a half inches at the selecte end fastened to the engine. When the enuntil clear of the bigger pipe, le lays it on the ground with the smaller end toward the hvdrant and the bigger end toward the engine. and jumps for the hydrant with the wreach. With the wrench he takes off the cap from the nipple of the hydrant to which the suction pipe is to be attached. This cap serves simply to protect the thread of the screw on the outside of the n'uple from damage. It is attached to the hydrant by a chain, and when the engineer has unscrewed it he lets it dron, and he does the same thing with the wrench. He simply lets to of it and lets it fall on the pavement. Then he picks up the hydrant end of the connection and screws it on to the nipple by hand. A wrench is rarely needed. The screw threat is coorse, in perfect order, and the coupling turns on smoothly and freely. There is a rubber washer inside the coupling of the lidden connection, held in place there to be inside the coupling of the lidden trange. The engineer screws the covering and the connection, held in place there to the lidden than to the highest be seated against the hydrant. So we have the coupling of the hydrant connection, facing the hydrant. Now he turns and faces the engine, shifting his feet, but still standing o er the suction pipe. With one hand he now picks up the big end of the cap from the suction of the pump of the engine. The screw hiread on the suction of the pump of the engine. The screw hiread on the suction of the pump of the engine. The screw hiread on the coupling at this send of the hydrant connection there are lugs, or handles, with which to turn it. What with the coarse thread of the surface connects this end of the hydrant connection there are lugs, or handles, with which to turn it. What with the coarse thread of the surface connects this end of the hydrant connection on the ground affects the hydrant connection on the ground faces the hydrant connection on the ground affects the hydrant on the work, from the time he lars the hydrant connection on the ground and hydrant, he wants the wrench again, and he finds it right where he wants it, on the pavement in front of the hydrant on the ground of the cover of the hydrant, he wants the wrench again, and he finds it right where he wants it, on the pavement in front of the hydrant where he wants it, on the pavement in front of the hydrant is end of the hydrant in the right where it is not the engine of the cover. The cover is held down by a strip

NAMES FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

The Question Whether Numerals Are Hereafter to Be Substituted for Them. WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.-The cabled instructions of Secretary Herbert that the craft launched the other day at Bristol should go into the water, as "Torpedo Boat No. 6," perhaps created the greater surprise from the fact that a list of famous American sailors had been compiled at the Navy Department from which to select a name for her.
Secretary Whitney initiated this system of

choice when he called our first steel torpedo boat the Cushing, and Secretary Tracy continued it by giving to the second boat the name Ericsson, after the renowned engineer and naval architect. The wooden Stiletto already possessed her name when bought for conversion into a Government torpedo boat, and hence it was allowed to remain, but that fact did not alter the general project of having vessels of this type bear the names of our naval heroes. And certainly there is no lack of such names. That of Fulton is illustrious in submarine torpedo construction as well as in steam navigation, and perhaps no fitter could be selected for the craft now only known as No. Then we have Paul Jones, of Revolutionary fame; Truxton, who, with the Constellagente; Preble, Decatur, and others of the war rith Tripoli; Porter, Hull, Painbridge, Stewart. Perry, Macdonough, Lawrence, and many ous names in the civil war, Farragut, Porter. Winslow, and so on.

It is true that in some foreign services toredo boats in service are known by their numars. This is not strange, in view of the fact th at they are built by the scores, and are now rea koned in hundreds. Secretary Herbert, in his, last report, credits France with 2:8 in serand 54 building, making 272 in all, and Great Britain with 180 in service and 62 building. m . 251 in all. It is natural, therefore, to meart to numbers instead of names for these small vy ssels, and where they are not only constructed but ordinarily serve in groups the are of m imbers may have certain advantages in quickly , bringing to mind the general character of the box ts, just as numbered streets and avenues in a dity indicate about where they are.

Yet it is to be observed that even France

and Englam I give pare as to their fast vessels of the torna to boat destroyer type; and the one launched at Bristol comes within that class, in virtue of the 2714 knots expected of her. Thus we have the British Havock, Horne . Boxer, Bru, ser, Daring, Decoy, Dasher, Desperate, Lynx, Ferret, Ardent, Fervest, Rocket, Lightning, Charger, Contest, Shark, Skate, Starfish, Sturgeon, Surly, Teaser,

Hecket, Lighting, Cherger, Contest, Snark, Skate, Starfish, Sturgeon, Surly, Teaser, Wizard, Zephyr, Quail, Porcupine, Janus, Hasty, and so on. In France we find the Ariel, Argonaura, Aquilon, Averne, Dauphin, Forban, Filbuctier, Co. bere, Corsaire, Mousquetaire, Lansquenat, Téaure, Tourmente, and so on. Russia has the Anacria, Nargen, Goglan, Pemoff, Ploanguena, Pakerort, Toana, Adler, Sokol, and so on. In fact, it is the rule with all powers to have names instead of numbers, soone, or later, for at least their fastest torpedo boats. They cometimes begin with numbers or with letters, and then give the names afterward.

This last fact suggests that Secretary Herbert, in telegraphing from Europe to have the new Bristol boat launched as No. 6, may merely postpone the naming of it. Possinly he had not expected the launch to trick place before his return from Europe, and so had not expected the launch to trick place before his return from Europe, and so had not inself upon a mame; and in fact, it came rather as a surprise to many persons, the boats stealing a march on the one at Seatile, which has been built under the same act of Contress, while spuling into the water, also, sooner than the three Baltimore boats, constructed under a previous act. At all events, is men sometimes change the names will which they have been christened, the same widerity can certainly be taken with boats, and No. 6 may yet be distinguished by something furore than a numeral, as if she were a locomotive engine on a railroad.

For fully three months the question of maming not only the new torpedo beats, but the six composite gunboats and the three news thattle shims has been before Secretary Herbert. There is no unvarying custom as to the time of such selections, since there is no statute limitation in the matter. In some cases the plan has been before Secretary Herbert. The re is no unvarying custom has the time of such selections, since there than 2the one under whom she has been planned or who has made the contract for her construction

names, and perhaps there is less liability to make mistalies.

It is probable, therefore, that Secretary Her-bert will avail himself of his privilege of nam-ing the new battle ships when the contracts for them are given out, or soom afterward. In-deed, it has been intimated that the three States selected are C slifornia, Alabama, and Pennsyl-yania. But, of course, it is possible to change until they are officially sanounced. The first vania. But, of course, it is possible to change until they are officially smootneed. The first of these names is presumally suggested in part by the fact that one of the ships, as in the case of the Oregon, will probably be built on the Pacific coast. The Alabama is the Secretary's own State, and although there is already a Monigomery in the navy, it is not unlikely that he will make this selection. Pennsylvania is a good name for a battle ship, and the fact that the Cramps have full so many of our new vessels would be an additional reason for its relection. If Alabama should be chosen, the ounbination of that and the battle ship K sarsarae would be suggestive, and perhaps be a new illustration of how the naimostice of thirty year; ago have departed. As to the six junboats, the applicants for standing shomsors to they are ver numerous. Such names as A lecheny, Birming ham, Bridgeport, Chattanoots. Chelsea. Germantown, Gloucester, Lexington, Kenesaw, Marietta, New Bedford, New London, Norfolk, North Point, Niagyas, Tacuma, Vicksburg, and Wheeling will suggest the variet; of applications, and these are others, like Albany, Cleveland, Omaha, Plutsburgh, and St. Louis, to which the only objection seems to be that cities smaller than these should furnish names to the gunboat class.

EAGLES IN DEDAWARE VALLEY. Bold and Successful in Their Raids on

Sheep-A Collie Catches One HONESDALIT, Pa., Sept. 19 .- The lofty and a most inaccessible peaks in Preston townsh p, this county, are among the few localities east of the Hocky Mountains where the true bald eagle is fewnel in this country. These great bird; have nested there from time out of mind, as the farmers in the neighboring valleys, not only on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, but in Delaware sounty, N. Y., know to their sorrow. The eagles swoop boldly down on sbeep pastures and poultry yards and carry ambs and fewls to their rocky haunts so frequently as to cause the farmers during a season sconsiderable loss. The eagles are hold and flerce, and even the presence of man does not live them, when the rare making their raids. Recently a Doine are county farmer and a neighbor were standing at the side of a field where she p were at pasture. There were a number of lambs as ions the sheep. Suddenly an enormous eagle stooped dows on one of the lambs, seized it in its talons, rose in the air with its pray, and scarred away with it toward the Pennsylvania mountains. An eagle carried off a large cat habouring to a farmer in Proston township last were,, and another was bold enough to tack's the cellie dog of another farmer. The eagle was no match for the dog. The collic held it Asa until the farmer beat it to death with a club. The eagle measured over ten feet from tip to tip. quently as to cause the farmers during a season

Curious Distribution of Mountain Lakes, Hosesdale, Pa., Set t. 19 .- A local observer regards it as a curious ga llogical and geographical fact, that has neve been referred to in scientific works, that while all the groups of mountains of the Appala chian chain north of the Delaware Brenkwater in Delaware Bay are liberally sprinkled with lal es, large and small, increasing in size northways to the chain of great lakes, there is not a late, large or small, in any of the groups of mount ains south of she Breakwater down to where the Appalachian chain melts away in the northe rn hills of Alabama and Mississippi. And the mountains of northess tern Pennsylvania, Sullivan, Delaof northestern Pennsylvania, Sullivan Delaware, and the southern ther counties of New York, full of these lakes as they are, are small compared with the grand Alleghanies and the Riue Ridge range in Wireinia and West Virginia, who re not a lake is to be found. Again, in the magnificent mountain ranges of North Carolina, in which there are thirty peaks higher than Mo int Washington, there is not a lake. And there is not county in the extensive mountain excession of western Pennsylvania or of Itentroky or Tennessee. Of the lakes in the motantain chain from Maryland to central New York, 184 are in Wayne county, Pa.; 57 in Pike county. Pa. and more than 50 in tellivan county. N. T., within a circuit of sevents.

CHUNK'S FATAL JEALOUSY.

END OF THE COWBOX WHO KEPT ORDER ON THE RATON RANGE.

He Had a Private Graveyard and Could Not Brook a Mival-A Supper at Which the Question of Supremacy Was Settled: -Epitaph Contributed by Otero Citizens. The reminiscent cowboy rolled and lighted as elgarette. He was about forty-five, tall, spare, yet by no means thin. In his great shock of raven hair, struggling from underneath his. sombrero, there was a touch of gray here and there. His legs were slightly bowed, a result of years spent in the saddle. He was a fair type,

ing from the ranges, as the buffalo has disapng from the plains.

"Bout twenty years ago I struck the Raton.
Range," he said, "and them days was surely." sizzlers in northern New Mexico. Colfax county has always been one of the toughest spots on the map, and it was worse than at any time just then. You see, it's the first county over the Colorado line at you come down the mountains from the Rato. Pass, and was then a sort o' dumping ground for all the tough ones not allowed in Colorado. "

of the Western cowboy that is now disappear-

"There drifted down from the pass one day a pretty tough customer. He was a fine-looking boy, with just the mildest sort o' blue eye, and the finest brown hair for a man that had ever passed over the range, but he had a way of his own in twirling a six shooter that made the citizens respect him. He made a reputation the second night after he struck Otero which was then the first town you canne to over the lineby plumping the lights out of two fellows that. had been shooting the lights out in the town. This made a mighty fine impression on the good citizens, for no one had been able to keep a. lamp lit in the public places for a week. So the good citizens of Otero offered to make him. marshal, but he said no, he gues sed he could keep order without being marshal.

"Nobody knew his name. They never did know. They called him 'Chunk,' which came. of a remark some one had made that he always had so many cartridges about him he was like a chunk o' lead.

"Chunk killed another fellow the next week who was trying to steal a horse, and the next week he got onto the trail o' two fellows that had stole horses, and when he came back to town he told the good citizens where them bodies might be found, so they went out and, brought the dead horse thieves in and buried; them over in the foothills alongside o' the other three that Chunk had killed, and the place, was known as 'Chunk's graveyard.'

"Chunk was a good sort o' fellow at heart, but sometimes when he had too much liquor it was dangerous to be too close to his gun, so that with those who went to death by such accidents and those who were sent to death because they deserved it. Chunk's graveyard grew in about a year to twelve.
"Now, at this same time there was a cowbey

in Colfax-Clay Ellison-famous from one county line to the other because of his good six-shooter. Clay was a terror to rustlers, There's no telling how many of them had bit

six-shooter. Clay was a terror to rustlers, There's no telling how many of them had bit the dust at the crack o' his gun. He most likely didn't know himself. Clay came to Otero one day and the people made a regular hero of him, and what does Chunk do but get jealous and commence to sulk and say ugly things about Clay, so that every one in town held his breath almost, fearing the meeting of these two.

"And they did meet two. Clay never notched his six-shooter, but Clunk kept count that way of every man he'd killed.

"You're a good shot,' says Chunk to Clay; 'I've thirteen notches on my gun; twelve of them are dead; the thirteenth is for you.

"You're a lgrave man,' says Clay. 'My gun has never been drawn agin such as you.

"There's only room for one of us in Colfax.' says Chunk. 'Leave the county and I'll cross your notch.'

"Ef it has come to that,' says Clay, 'the notch can stand, or I will cross it out myself.'

"Chunk's idea was that both should go together to a room at the tavern, order a supper viaced upon the table, lock the door, and just them two sit diwn to cat, without another person in the room. They would sit down together, but only one was to rise. Clay agreed to all that. Chunk said, and the Clifton House was chosen, a tavern where many a one's blood had been spilled before, and many a one's blood's been spilled there since—a lonesone sort o' place a mile out o' town on the Santa Fétrall. You can see the deserted old house to this day, a lurking place for ghosts, they say.

"Well, they called for the best supper that the tavern could turn out, and every one thought that Clay and Chunk had Joined the tavern could turn out, and even thought that Clay and Chunk had the lavern could turn out, and every one thought that Clay and Chunk had Joined hands, and were going to cement the friendship over this supper. When the door was locked they nut their pistols on the table the first thing they did.

"Thet's a pretty good-looking weapon, Clay,"
says Chunk, cycing him sharply as they both
sat down, and Clay nodded his head, but didn't anys Chunk. eyeling him sharply as they both sat down, and Clay nodded his head, but didn't say anything.

"They nut their pistols on their laps by agreement, and began to eat.

"You don't seem to be very hungry, Clay," says Chunk after a bit, for Clay was not eating much, and Chunk was in fine spirits.

"I never eat much just before going to bed," says Chunk and Chunk was in fine spirits.

"I never eat much just before going to bed," says Clay. "It don't set right on my stomach," "Chunk smiled, for he could get humor out o' most anything, but Clay was as stern as a prescher in the middle of a sermon, and he never smiled much any way. Things went on for about a quarter of an hour, and neither had made the least move for his gun, and both began to feel that it was time something should happen, for it was mighty trying to just sit there and see the glitter in each other's eyes.

"Try some of this, Clay," says Chunk, and as Clay reaches for the dish, quicker than the flash o' steel. Chunk brings his pistol up. But he was too quick—too quick to calculate. Ho had pienty o' time and all the advantage, but it seems he was rattled, and for the first time in his life. His six-shooter struck the table, and the bullet shot wild o' Clay's head, and quick as he was to recover, he was just an eternity too late, for Clay brought his weapon up so soon that you could hardly tell one pistol's report from the other, and Chunk just laid back in his chair and died so easy you'd a thought he was taking a quiet nap.

"They buried him over in the foothills in the graveyard he had himself made, and you may read on the only tombstone in the place these words:

We don't know where he came from, And we don't know where he went.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transi ent nature of the many phys-ical ills which vanish before proper efforts-gent le efforts-pleasant cherts-rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condi-tion of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs. promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its bench a effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it nets. It is therefore all important, in order to get its bendeficial effects, to note when you purchase the track that the control of the c chase, that you have the genuine artiwhich is manufactured by the Ca Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all cell

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then had tives or other remedies are not record. If afflicted with any netual discussions may be commanded to the men physicians, but if in need of a haveler. then one should have the best and the well-informed everywhere. Scraped Figs stands highers and is most targety & med and gives mess general satisfaction